J. New York Entomol. Soc. 94(1):78–82, 1986

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *STICTOCHILUS* BERGROTH FROM ARGENTINA (HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE)

L. H. Rolston and D. A. Rider

Department of Entomology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station,
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Abstract.—A diagnosis of *Stictochilus* Bergroth, descriptions of *S. barbatus,* new species, and *S. bituberculatus,* new species, a key to species, and drawings of their genitalia are provided.

Stictochilus Bergroth, 1918, has been monotypic until now. The two new species described here are similar to *S. tripunctatus* Bergroth, but they differ in several respects, particularly in the genitalia of both sexes. A diagnosis is given for the genus.

Stictochilus Bergroth, 1918

Stictochilus Bergroth, 1918:305; Rolston et al., 1980:122 (key).

Type species. Stictochilus tripunctatus Bergroth, 1918, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. Third abdominal sternite pinched into mesial tubercle, apposed apically by posterior margin of metasternum. Metasternum produced ventrad, arcuate in profile, carinate mesially at least anteriorly (thickened along metacoxal cavities and therefore appearing bicarinate posteriorly in *barbatus*). Mesosternum weakly carinate mesially; carina bulbous or compressed into plate anteriorly (plate semicircular in *tripunctatus*). Prosternal carina bifurcating at coxae, the two parts diverging and continuing to anterior prothoracic margin. Ostiolar ruga on each side reaching about ⅗ distance from mesial margin of ostiole to lateral margin of metapleuron; ruga sulcate, apical termination distinct. Femora unarmed. First rostral segment lying entirely between bucculae; apex of second segment between procoxae and of fourth segment between mesocoxae. Antennae 5-segmented; first segment clearly surpassing apex of head. Juga projecting well beyond tylus, contiguous apically. Humeri not produced. Two distinct sorts of dorsal punctation, normal sized punctures generally distributed, fine interstictual punctures basally on pronotum and scutellum. Inferior ridge of pygophore prominently developed; pair of tubercles present posterior to inferior ridge; both inferior ridge and tubercles fully exposed from caudal view.

Comments. Stictochilus is similar to *Marghita* Ruckes, 1964, recently redescribed by Grazia and Koehler (1983). The two known species of *Marghita* are generally larger (14.5–18.2 mm long) than the three known species of *Stictochilus* (9.7–14.7 mm long), and have the humeral angles moderately produced laterad. The metasternum in *Marghita* is produced farthest ventrad near the posterior margin and slopes dorsad to the anterior margin, while in *Stictochilus* the metasternum is more nearly arcuate in profile.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Posterior margin of pygophore from ventral view broadly and shallowly concave, entire (Fig. 2); from caudal view, posterolateral angles of pygophore with tuft of long hairs without black tubercle (Fig. 5); middle third of posterior margin of each basal plate shallowly concave, mesial third diagonally linear (Fig. 8) ..... *barbatus,* new species
– Posterior margin of pygophore from ventral view mesially emarginate (Figs. 1, 3); from caudal view, posterolateral angles of pygophore with black tubercle, without dense tuft of long hairs (Figs. 4, 6); posterior margin of each basal plate either evenly convex or nearly straight between rounded lateral and mesial angles 2
2. Posterior margin of pygophore from ventral view with pair of black tubercles visible in mesial emargination (Fig. 1); from caudal view, pair of tubercles at posterior pygophoral margin forming narrow, parallel-sided space; black tubercle at each posterolateral pygophoral angle entire (Fig. 4); posterior margin of each basal plate evenly convex (Fig. 7) ..... *bituberculatus,* new species
– Pygophoral tubercles not visible in mesial emargination from ventral view (Fig. 3); from caudal view, pair of black tubercles between posterior margin and inferior ridge widely spaced; black tubercle at posterolateral pygophoral angles denticulate (Fig. 6); posterior margin of each basal plate very slightly concave above 9th paratergite (Fig. 9) ..... *tripunctatus* Bergroth

Stictochilus barbatus, new species
Figs. 2, 5, 8

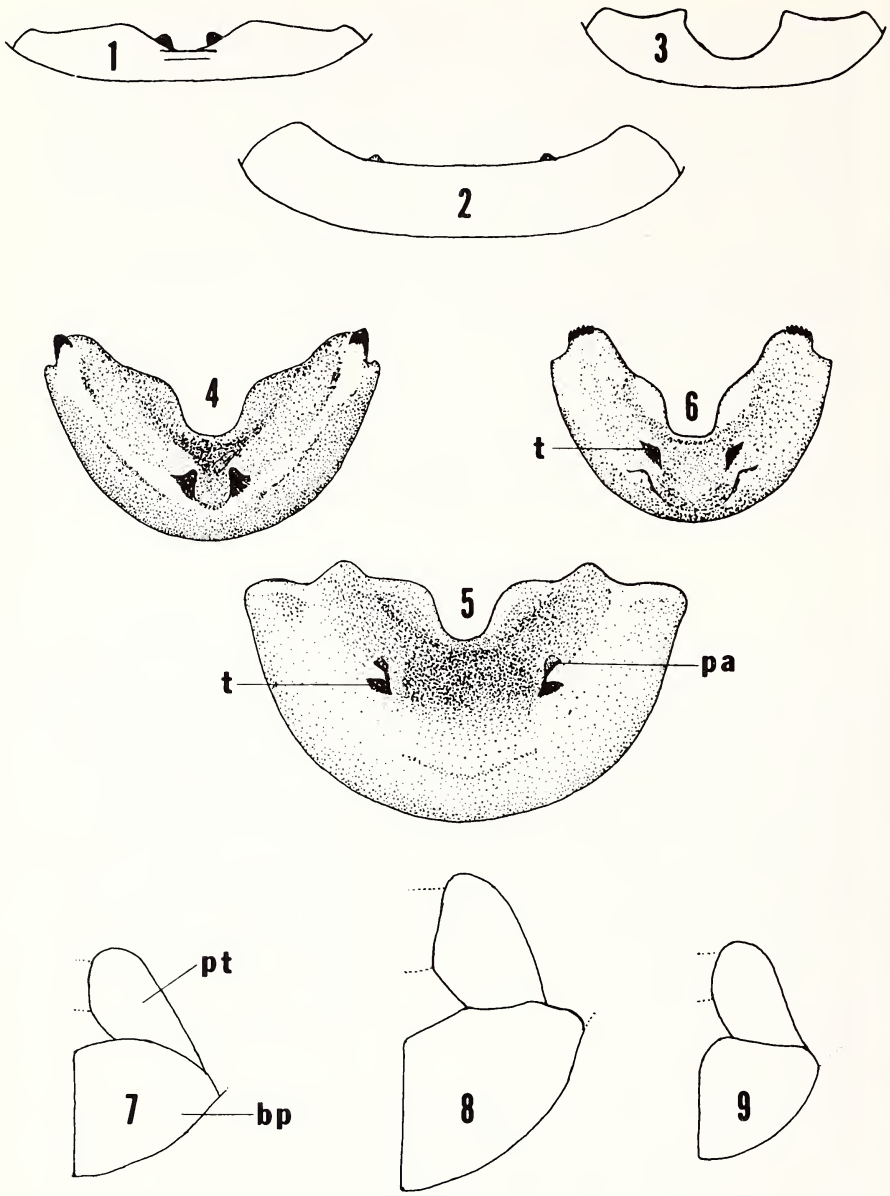
Description. Dark brown above, stramineous below; vague line on meson of pronotum continuing onto basal disc of scutellum and macule on hemelytral disc appearing slightly paler than adjacent areas; small mesial spot at base of scutellum yellowish; black mesial macule on each of segments 4–7 of abdominal venter subequal in size on female, much larger on segment 7 of male; small patch of black punctures located mesad of each spiracle.

Punctation on dorsum black. Punctures on head rather evenly distributed; on juga most in diagonal weak striae; few punctate striae on vertex or tylus. Pronotal punctation most dense cephalad of cicatrices, with fuscous suffusion from punctures in anterolateral angles; pronotal disc caudad of cicatrices and basal disc of scutellum weakly rugose with some punctures forming irregular transverse lines. Hemelytral punctation more uniform than on scutellum, with few lacunae. Legs and antennae stramineous with dark spots of various sizes. Rostrum stramineous, apex black.

Body broadest across abdomen; greatest width 7.3–8.2 mm; length excluding membranes 11.6–13.5 mm.

Lateral jugal margins only slightly concave before eyes, tapering sinuously to apex, nowhere parallel. Juga projecting well past tylus, contiguous apically but leaving small notch in apex of head. Width of head across eyes 2.7–3.0 mm, length 2.1–2.3 mm. Antennal segments 0.9–1.0, 0.9–1.0, 1.8–2.0, 2.1–2.4, 2.3–2.4 mm long. Rostrum reaching posterior margin of mesocoxae; segments 0.9–1.1, 1.2–1.6, 1.1–1.3, 0.8–0.9 mm long.

Anterior margin of pronotum behind interocular space of head raised into collar, this collar poorly defined in female; anterolateral margins straight, slightly reflexed. Humeral angles not produced, rounded. Width across humeri 6.5–7.3 mm, mesial length 2.6–2.8 mm.



Figs. 1–9. 1–3.—Posterior margin of pygophore, ventral view, vesture omitted. 1. *S. bituberculatus.* 2. *S. barbatus.* 3. *S. tripunctatus.* 4–6.—Pygophore, caudal view, vesture omitted. 4. *S. bituberculatus.* 5. *S. barbatus.* 6. *S. tripunctatus.* 7–9.—Basal plate and 9th paratergite. 7. *S. bituberculatus.* 8. *S. barbatus.* 9. *S. tripunctatus.* Symbols: basal plate (bp); pigmented area (pa); 9th paratergite (pt); tubercle (t).

Basal width of scutellum 4.0–4.4 mm, mesial length 4.7–5.4 mm; scutellar tongue 1.7–1.8 mm long, narrowly rounded at apex. Membrane of hemelytra fumose, veins fuscous.

Posterior margin of each basal plate shallowly concave along middle third, concavity in contact with 9th paratergite (Fig. 8); mesial margin reflexed. Each 9th paratergite angulate at junction with 2nd gonocoxa and 10th sternite. Tenth sternite subrectangular, longer than broad.

Posterolateral angles of pygophore without black tubercle but with dense tuft of long hairs. Posterior pygophoral margin shallowly concave from ventral view (Fig. 2). Short, black tubercle at posterior margin of pygophore about midway between each side and meson of pygophore, attended immediately entad by scarcely elevated black cusp (Fig. 5). Surface laterad of tubercle and between posterior margin and inferior ridge uniformly clothed with long hairs.

Holotype. ♂ labeled "Argentina, Salta, Abra Grande 4, 15, XII 967, Golbach Col." Deposited in Fundacion Miguel Lillo, Instituto de Zoologia.

Paratypes. ♂ and ♀, both labeled as holotype. ♂ deposited in American Museum of Natural History, ♀ in senior author's collection.

Stictochilus bituberculatus, new species
Figs. 1, 4, 7

Description. Brown to dark brown above; stramineous below but appearing darker due to dark punctures and suffusion from many punctures, especially on rather densely and finely punctate abdominal venter; 3 dark vittae present on abdominal venter, one mesial, one on each side just mesad of spiracles; lateral vittae poorly defined, continuing across thoracic pleura to eyes.

Punctures on dorsum fuscous to black. On head punctures irregularly spaced, most in diagonal striae on juga, in transverse striae on vertex and tylus, most fuscous, becoming crowded and black at ocelli. Most punctures caudad of cicatrices on pronotum and on scutellum in irregular transverse striae; narrow rugae separating striae on pronotum and basal disc of scutellum. Punctation of hemelytra denser and more uniform than on scutellum except scattering of small lacunae. Legs and antennae stramineous with darker spots of various sizes. Rostrum stramineous, black at apex.

Body broader across abdomen than across humeri; greatest width 6.4–6.9 mm; length excluding membranes 10.1–11.7 mm.

Lateral margins of juga sigmoid, nowhere parallel, notably concave before eyes, reflexed along anteocular concavity; juga projecting well beyond and contiguous before tylus but leaving small notch in apex of head. Surface of head slightly concave apically. Width of head across eyes 2.5 mm, length 1.7–2.0 mm. Antennal segments 0.6–0.8, 1.3–1.6, 1.4–1.7, 1.8–2.0 mm long. Rostrum reaching middle of mesocoxae; segments 0.7–0.9, 1.1–1.3, 0.8–0.9, 0.7–0.8 mm long.

Anterolateral margins of pronotum narrowly reflexed, nearly straight; anterior margin behind interocular space of head raised to form collar. Humeral angles not produced, rounded. Pronotal width across humeri 5.6–6.2 mm, mesial length 2.3–2.6 mm.

Scutellar width at base 3.5–3.9 mm, mesial length 4.5–5.0 mm; scutellar tongue

1.7–1.8 mm long; narrowly rounded at apex. Membrane of hemelytra fumose; veins fuscous.

Apical angles of abdominal segments somewhat rounded, scarcely produced. Spiracles large, oval, black.

Posterior margin of each basal plate convex (Fig. 7); mesial margin narrowly reflexed. Mesial margin of paratergite 9 uniformly convex. Sternite 10 subrectangular, longer than broad.

Pygophore with each posterolateral angle produced into short, entire, black tubercle (Fig. 1). Posterior margin from ventral view shallowly concave with pair of black tubercles visible in mesial emargination. These tubercles from caudal view at posterior margin, forming parallel-sided space (Fig. 4). Area between posterior pygophoral margin and inferior ridge concave, evenly clothed with long hairs.

Holotype. ♂ labeled "Argentina, Tucumán, San Ramón, XI-1947, Col. Garcia." Deposited in Fundacion Miguel Lillo, Instituto de Zoologia.

Paratype. ♀ labeled "Argentina, Salta, cerro San Bernardo 1.300 m. 3. VII 1969 Col. Weyrauch." Deposited in American Museum of Natural History.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are grateful to Lic. Maria del V.A. de Toledo of the Fundacion Miguel Lillo, Instituto de Zoologia, San Miguel de Tucumán, República Argentina, for the opportunity to describe the new species deposited in collections under her supervision.

LITERATURE CITED

Bergroth, E. 1918. Hendecas generum Hemipterorum novorum vel subnovorum. Annales Musei Nationales Hungarici 16:298–314.

Grazia, J. and R. T. Koehler. 1983. Revisão do gênero *Marghita* Ruckes, 1964 com a descricão de uma nova espécie (Heteroptera, Pentatomidae, Pentatomini). Iheringia (Zool.) 63: 133–144.

Rolston, L. H., F. J. D. McDonald and D. B. Thomas, Jr. 1980. A conspectus of Pentatomini genera of the Western Hemisphere, Part 1, (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae). J. New York Entomol. Soc. 88(2):120–132.

Ruckes, H. 1964. A new genus and species of Halyini pentatomid from Argentina. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington 66(4):261–265.

Received January 16, 1985; accepted June 21, 1985.